

WINDHAM COUNTY DEMOCRAT.
BUTTEBORO, VT., Sept. 28, 1853.

THE DEVIL'S OWN.
Many years ago old John Adams, on being asked what he thought of some particular phase of N. York politics, replied, that it was "the Devil's own business." Such has been his character much of the time since. And the last phase exhibited in the double democratic convention at Syracuse, on the 14th and 15th instant, is as remarkable as any that have gone before. Harms and Soles, Hunkers and Barnburners, terrified and unmolested, each section has its own ticket for State officers; each claiming to represent alone the real Democracy of the State. To all appearance, outsiders being judges, the Soles or Barnburners have the advantage. They it was who took the most pains to keep with the others; they it was who made the greatest advances for conciliation in sales, abandoning their own Buffalo platform of 1848, to declare over and over again their unqualified assent to the Baltimore platform of 1852. The Soles brought over some of the Harms to sit in convention with them, while a large number of the latter held another convention by themselves. But as the Soles have wholly abandoned their principles for the sake of conciliation, the least the Harms can do will be to abandon their own; and then the Democracy of New York will be once more united, harmonious and triumphant. — Meanwhile, here are the two Syracuse platforms of the two wings of the Democratic party, both having devotion to the slave power for their chief support; that of the Barnburners, however, being more bedaubed with submission and compromise than the other, for the plain reason that its authors were under suspicion. On their ticket also, it should be stated, a fair share of the candidates are taken from the section of the Hunkers.

It appears to us then, that the Soles have outgeneralled the Harms; that the ticket of the former stands the best chance, although if the latter prove as uncompromising as their name implies, the government may be thrown into the hands of the opposition. Mixed up and confused as the whole mass is, the object of the Soles, or of their leaders, was simple enough. This was to put themselves in line with the Democratic party of the nation. This is done. John Van Buren stands *exclusively* in line with them. He and his associates are once more in the line of promotion. It is true, they present the spectacle of men making at one period (1848) a solemn declaration of principles, pledging themselves to them, and in five years thereafter, making another declaration, precisely the opposite in spirit and in letter. — The first declared the demands of the South unjust and exorbitant, not to be submitted to; the other acknowledges their perfect justice, and acquiesces entirely in the acts recognizing and enforcing them. — The one asserted the sectional character of slavery, and the freedom of the Federal Government from any liabilities or duties in relation to it; the other claims the fullest constitutional guaranties for it, resolving the Federal Government into a national police for the catching of runaway slaves, and even echoes Franklin Pierce in declaring that negroes should be caught "cheerfully," "not with a reluctance founded on abstract opinion as to their inequality," (that of slave-catchers) "in a different state of society." (Vide 5th resolution, "Sole Stills," N. Y. Times, Sept. 15th.) . . . If the South are not satisfied with *these* measures, and *more* submission as this, they are worse than when they doubted Daniel Webster in his later days.

How Martin Van Buren must enjoy this game on the political card table! Indeed it looks as if he had taken a hand, though he is rather side the game at shuffling and dealing is so much after his own style. He, to be sure, can't hope for the stakes, but his son John may—and the mere fingering is a pleasure to an old hand like him.

And now, to revert to our beginning, how does old John Adams' epithet apply to these proceedings! Is there really anything "incomprehensible" in them? Not at all. But the rest fits. They are the "Devil's own."

THE HIGHER LAW, in its relations to Civil Government, with particular reference to Slavery and the *Fugitive Slave Law*, by William Hooper. It is an able work; logical, concise & forcible. It considers, first, the character and claims of the Higher Law. Second, Civil Government, its limitations and powers, and the tenure of its claims to obedience. Third, Improvements in Civil Government. Fourth, Slavery, its moral character and effects, and its apologies. Fifth, Government and Religion subservient to Slavery; Capacity of Slaves for civil government; The Fugitive Slave Law, Constitutions and Compromises. Effects of Slavery on the Free States. *Dorcy & Miller, Auburn, N. Y., publishers.*

ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY.—Mr Miles J. Knowlton, a recent Theological graduate from Madison University, was ordained at West Wardsboro on Thursday, Sept. 28th. Mr Knowlton is under appointment as a Missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and expects to sail for Burma during the autumn. The exercises of the ordination were as follows: Invocation and reading the Scriptures, by Rev A. H. Stearns of Brookline. Introductory Prayer, Rev O. Smith of Dover. Sermon, Rev H. Fletcher of Townsend. Ordaining Prayer, Rev A. Lamb of Whitehall. Charge, Rev M. Ball of Wilmington. Hand of Fellowship, Rev J. C. Foster of Buttrickboro. Concluding Prayer, Rev L. H. Wood of Jamaica.

ASTORINETTE L. BROWN, we learn from the N. Y. Tribune, was ordained as Pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church of South Butler, Wayne Co., N. Y., on the 15th instant. The ceremony was performed according to the primitive Congregational plan. The sermon was preached by Rev Luther Lee (Wesleyan) of Syracuse, from Gal. iii. 28: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female," &c. The object of the discourse was to vindicate, on scriptural grounds, the right of woman to preach the gospel. The ordaining prayer was offered by Elder McCook, Baptist minister at South Butler. Rev Mr Hicks of Walworth gave the charge, and Gerrit Smith made an appropriate address on the occasion. The sermon of Mr Lee is to be published. . . . "Miss Brown's theology being strictly orthodox, . . . Presbyterian and Congregational maligners hardly know how to deal with the fact of her induction into the pastoral office. They will probably wish that her creed was that of a Unitarian or Universalist, for then they could set it all down as the fruit of 'infidelity.'"

Mr Bogue, one of the Democratic Senators elect for Franklin county, died a few days since. The Massachusetts Free Soil Convention has nominated Gen. Henry Wilson of Natick for Governor, and Hon. Amasa Walker for Lieut. Governor.

Patrick Wall of Manchester, Vt., who had both his thighs broken by the railroad accident at Oneida, N. Y., has since died of his wounds.

The Skaneateles Democrat gives the particulars of a very singular and interesting case, that of a Mr McGinnis, whose extremities are becoming ossified. He contracted a violent cold at a fire in the vicinity about a year since, which resulted as above stated.

The Danish government has been officially informed that there are 1300 Danes on the eve of emigrating to Utah. Prodigious efforts are making by the Mormons throughout the North of Europe, to direct emigrants to their State.

The towns of Nashua and Nashville, N. H., have voted to unite and have a city government.

For the Democrat.
"Honor to whom honor is due."
Mr Editor: With such admirable good humor and eloquent tact did the Editor of the Democrat reply to the strictures of "John Banyan" on the article editorial regarding him, that I am constrained to solicit the insertion in your paper of the following *amende honorable*. Nay, Mrs Editors, far be it from me to class you with "piquees!" because truth, honor and justice would compel me to rank you, intellectually, with giants. Even Alexander himself, methinks, would have raised no objection against "running" with such a competitor! And I embrace this opportunity of thus publicly declaring that, unless I had the advantage-ground, I know of but few women, or even men, with whom I would so reluctantly "enter the lists for a race," as with the sensible and serene Editor of the Democrat.

As a Vermont, but more especially as a neighbor, (though honestly differing in opinion with her on some matters and things.) I tender this simple tribute to female talent and genius, with pleasure and justifiable pride.
Gulford, Vt.
JOHN BUNYAN.

From the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Standard.
The World's Temperance Convention.—Wendell Phillips has addressed an able letter, through the Tribune, to Neal Dow, explaining and justifying his course as a member of the World's Temperance Convention, and commenting in appropriate terms upon the treatment awarded to Miss Brown, and upon the rejection of himself as a delegate. His statement of the matter is clear and truthful, and will serve, no doubt, to expel some of the prejudices excited in various quarters by the misrepresentations of the pro-slavery press. The Neal Dow Total Abstinence Society, which Mr Phillips represented, has also made an explanatory statement through the same channel. We make an extract as follows:

"The rejection of Mr Phillips and his co-delegates, whether we regard the act itself, the manner of its performance, or the spirit by which it was dictated, we hesitate not to brand as alike disorderly and disgraceful to the parties concerned in it. It was a violation of the spirit no less than the letter of the call, but worthy of men who could drown the voice of a noble and Christian woman by noisy and violent, and forbear to assert the supremacy of the 'Higher Law' in defence to the traffickers in human flesh! — If the rulers of the Convention had shown as much zeal for the cause of Temperance as they did to guard and insult Miss Brown and exclude Mr Phillips, the world would not have had occasion, as they now have, to say that they disgraced themselves and injured the enterprise, for the promotion of which they came together. The spectacle of clergymen and professed advocates of a philanthropic cause thumping the floor with their heels and canes, after the pattern of a rum caucus, and insulting a woman with vulgar and immoderate vociferations, is one which we hope may never again be presented in our city."

The same society has made Mr Phillips an honorary member.
REMARKS.—At the 'whole' World's Temperance Convention, the Quaker "Bonquet-man" came on to the stage with his arms full of flowers, but was ordered off by the President, who remarked that he (the Bonquet-vender) had "been enough to make a hell-hound's belly!" To which the individual in question immediately retorted, that if such were really the case, the honorable Chairman had *sup* enough to fill the belly.—*Bar. Free Press.*

The above, as regards any unpleasantness at the presenting of the flowers, is directly the reverse of the truth. The adorning of the President's table and the President and the audience. Ask Mrs Nichols, who was near the President.—*Brandon Post.*

You are right, Mr Post.—*Dan.*
Our readers will recollect the touching story of the little Norwegian boy—Knut Iversen—of Chicago, who suffered drowning at the hands of half a dozen older boys, because he would not steal fruit for them. He was but ten years old, and had given such evidence of piety that he had been admitted to the Lutheran church. It is now proposed by the sympathizing citizens of Chicago to erect to his memory, on one of the public squares of that city, a monument that shall cost one thousand dollars, and a committee has been appointed to collect the necessary funds. One gentleman contributed \$100. How many boys are there who would sooner die than steal?

There is now in the mountain region of Western Virginia a well educated young lady from Kentucky, who is descended to her from her ancestors, to whom it was patented for revolutionary services, but is now claimed by a land pirate who formerly acted as her agent. To defend her rights, "solitary and alone," to the disputed territory, she went in person and superintended a clearing, built a log cabin and located a tenant. She carries a "revolver," and roams over paths seldom trod by human foot.

The New York Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company held their first meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel in that city on the 16th inst. Robert J. Walker commenced the subscription with the sum of ten millions of dollars. Dr Newcomb and others, of Albany, subscribed for nearly three millions. The capital stock of the company is one hundred millions.

The Greenfield Bank recently cashed a check for \$750, purporting to be drawn by a large business concern in the vicinity, and sent by express from New York for collection. On discovering that it was a forgery the Bank sent a messenger to New York and found the money in the express office, the larger evidently being afraid to call for it.

In South Carrollton, Ky., a short time since, a young lady, daughter of Col. Wilson, went with her father in search of a young man who had slandered her, and having found him, she, with her own hand, shot him in the throat. The wound is likely to prove mortal. Young men should be cautious of abusing Kentucky girls.

Sneed, the negro who was arrested at Niagara Falls a week or two since, on a pretended charge of murder, has brought suits for false imprisonment against all the officers who were concerned in the arrest. Geo. Brown, the colored barber lately arrested as a fugitive slave in Cincinnati, and afterwards discharged, has brought a similar suit against the officer who arrested him, laying the damages at \$10,000.

Eight hundred gallons of liquor were condemned at Bangor, Me., on the 7th. The City Marshal of Bangor has seized, since the Liquor law took effect, 8413 gallons of liquor, and most of it has been condemned and destroyed.

The ship *Cs.* Sprague arrived at New York from Bremen, last week, with 970 passengers. Forty-five deaths occurred on board during the passage.

Within the last week the Grand Jury of New York city indicted one thousand persons for selling liquor without license.

A physician of Paris announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence and restores the sufferer to life.

Recently three brothers got into a fight between themselves, in Buckingham county, Va., and two of them were killed. They were all drunk.

A fire occurred at Michigan City, Ia., on Thursday night, which destroyed thirty buildings. The loss is estimated at \$50,000—partly insured.

McClure's new block on Main street, Dubuque, Io., was burnt on the night of the 14th. Loss \$15,000. Fifteen or 20 houses were burnt at Quebec, 14th, by a boy leaving a candle burning in his bedroom.

THE STATE FAIR.
Came off on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, with much credit to all concerned in its management, and to the promotion of the great and growing interests of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanical arts. The number of attendants from abroad and from our own beloved Vermont was very great, far exceeding the expectations of the Society. Every thing passed off with the utmost order and decorum, and no serious accident occurred to mar the felicities of this extremely interesting Farmers' Festival. In this respect the managers of the Vermont Central Railroad deserve great praise for their care for the safety of all. The display of fine horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and the productions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, was such as would have done honor to any state in the Union. The receipts were amply sufficient to enable the Directors of the State Society to pay off all the liberal list of premiums offered, and leave something handsome in the treasury for future operations. We must leave a more particular and extended notice of the proceedings till such time as the Society shall have prepared an official report of its proceedings. Much credit is due to the excellent President and other officers of the Society, and especially to the prompt and efficient services of Mr. White, the Superintendent, and his assistants; to Mr. Brown, Chief Marshal, and his deputies; to the citizens of Montpelier, generally, for their hospitality, and to the ladies, especially, always first and foremost in every good work. God bless them, and bless the efforts of the Vermont State Agricultural Society to bless the world in its efforts to promote that art of all arts, which lays the foundation of individual and national prosperity, — the art of "making two blades of grass grow where but one blade grew before."—*Watchman, Sept. 22.*

A GRAND ARGUMENT FOR THE LIQUOR LAW.—Gov. Wright of Indiana, made an excellent speech to the crowd at the State Fair on Wednesday, and in the course of it paid Vermont and its Liquor Law a strong compliment. He had been surprised, he said, that among the thousands assembled on that occasion he had not seen one drunken man! In the three, say four days of the crowd, we saw but one man who appeared to be "half seas over." We have heard of only one committed to jail for drunkenness during the Fair—and only four committed at all,—yet the police force was strong and vigilant. The fact is, that when rum is restrained within proper bounds, fighting and rowdism are also restrained. In these respects (although there was too much provocation on Friday for irregularities,) the Fair has been most honorable to the State, and has given our people the highest reputation among strangers for order and sobriety.—*Ibid.*

Among the many articles exhibited at the State Fair, a few were brought under our immediate attention, and we made notes of the following:

DANA'S IMPROVED CULTIVATOR.—C. H. Dana & Co., proprietors, West Lebanon, N. H. This is the simplest thing in the world, and yet promises to be more important to the farmers of the country than even McCormick's world-renowned reaper. By the attachment of a pair of iron plates to the common Cultivator, with a few set screws to adjust the hill to any desired gauge, the farmer has a machine which will thoroughly, evenly and handsomely *hill* his crops whenever he puts through the cultivator to eradicate the weeds. Mr. Dana has used it the past season on a four acre lot of corn and potatoes, and the crops produced *without being hoed at all*, were superior. We never saw finer corn than that selected by Mr. D. from his field, exhibited at the Fair. The invention is highly useful, and the 'improvement' at \$3 per cultivator will pay an excellent profit to the manufacturer. Although Mr. Dana hails from another state, we are glad to see that a Vermontian has made him.

MORELAND'S MORTISING MACHINE. Moreland & Nixon, Adrian, Michigan. This machine was exhibited by Mr. H. H. Dean, and he made it speak for itself, through a hub swiftly morticed in the most complete and exact style. The machine on hub work will do the work of at least twenty men per day, and more perfectly than human hands can ever do it; and it will do it as easily adjusted to do morticing and boring of every kind. Practical men in the business awarded the machine the highest praise, and the Michigan farmer walked off with a premium.

ROBINSON'S LYON FLOW.—In looking over the fine specimens of Agricultural tools, and implements of husbandry, at the late State Fair, we were much pleased at the rapid march of improvement in this department. Fine plows and cultivators, from out of the State, were on exhibition. But of all the Plows, manufactured in Vermont, none struck our fancy, for adaptation to all the purposes of a Plow, so well as the beautiful specimen Plow, manufactured and exhibited by our townsman and neighbor, Mr. Robinson. You might have seen your face in the share, and used it as a mirror to shave by.—His Cultivator was an equally fine specimen of taste and skill in good mechanism. May he and his customers plow and sow skillfully, and reap a rich reward.—*Vt. Watchman.*

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. INGRAHAM.—The demonstration at Metropolitan Hall, New York, on Thursday evening, in honor of Capt. Ingraham for his conduct in the Kosztia affair, seems to have been in the highest degree satisfactory to those concerned. The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. C. C. Burr, of the National Democrat, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Burr, John P. Hale, Gen. Meszoros, Secretary of War under Kosuth, John Cochran and others. Letters were also read from Gov. Everett, Robert J. Walker, Thomas Francis Meagher and Gen. Garibaldi. Resolutions pertinent to the occasion were adopted, and a committee of ten constituted to procure a gold medal, for presentation to the gallant officer in whose honor the demonstration was made.

GREY FIRE IN MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Manchester Print Works, at Manchester, N. H., were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The building was an immense one, and several buildings connected with it were with great difficulty saved. The loss on the whole is estimated at \$200,000. There is an insurance on the property of \$150,000, of which \$30,000 is in the Hartford offices—\$10,000 each in the Hartford, Protection and Aetna.

FIRE IN SOMERS.—A saw and grist mill belonging to Chapin & Collins of Somers, Ct., were destroyed by fire in that town on Thursday afternoon. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Isaac Davis of Worcester has been appointed Sub-Treasurer, Isaac O. Barnes, Pension Agent, and E. C. Bailey Postmaster at Boston.

Judge Dana of Ohio was arrested on Friday week, at his residence in Green Township, near Cincinnati, as an accomplice in extensive forgeries of land titles.

A rumor flew around Auburn, N. Y., the other day, that the black vomit had broken out in the prison. The excitement was allayed, however, when the physician declared that he had only given an emetic to six drunks.

A quantity of Irish linen and other goods which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe brought with her from England, has been seized by the custom house officers in New York.

POISONED BY CANDY.—We learn that a child of Lucin Field of Somers, Ct., aged three years, died quite suddenly a few days since after having eaten a stick of colored candy. Dr. Wood of that place subsequently made an examination of the contents of the stomach, and discovered the presence of a sufficient quantity of lead, supposed to have been contained in the candy, to justify him in attributing the death to that cause.

IMPROVEMENT IN GRIST MILLS.—The Worcester Spy speaks of an improvement in the manner of grinding mill stones, by which their capacity for grinding can be doubled. The editor of the Spy saw it applied to a mill in Worcester, and the result of the application was, that a bushel of Northern Corn was ground in a minute and a half—and that an old fashioned mill, with a single run of stones, with the improvement, will grind *forty-as bushels* an hour.

Well Spoken.
The platform of the Independent Democracy is as broad as the United States of America, and as comprehensive as the needs and claims of Humanity. Neither is it constructed, as some suppose, by borrowing the principles of other parties to eke out some meagre doctrine of its own. We unhesitatingly claim that it is the only homogeneous, consistent political creed now before the country—and in every one of its articles, the great fundamental principle of democracy is present. It is in some respects identical with those of Whiggery and the Old Line Democracy, as these also are with each other, because parties in this country now *claim* to be democratic, but we defy any other party than our own to make good its title to the distinction without 'spitting' on the regularly adopted articles of its Faith.

The Independent Democracy is also the only National party in the country. A national party is one which has impartial reference to the interests of all sections of the Union alike. The Whig and Locofoco parties, to hold their Southern allies one moment in the ranks, must abandon all thought of Northern rights or Northern policy; must be silent while every Northern principle or principle of right is treated with the most offensive contempt; and finally lay their own manhood at the feet of an aristocracy as haughty as the sun ever shone upon, by submitting, solemnly in general council, to declare penitence, and promise to suppress, what they know in their hearts to be God's truth, and the very essential life of liberty. The Independent Democracy plants itself on that truth, as the majority of the framers of the Constitution must be supposed to have done, holding it, at least in *all sincerity*, to be consistent with a guarantee to the States where Slavery existed of undisturbed possession, so far as the exercise of Federal power was concerned. Our friends not only adopt this guarantee, they *insist* upon it. They will contend for it; they will not even have the abolition of slavery at the expense of it. Now why is not this a National party? Every Southern man—every slaveholder, to be consistent with his Southern Rights professions ought to stand upon our platform. But if on the contrary, he has discovered, in these latter days, that the good old-fashioned Jeffersonian Democracy, instead of being the prop of slavery, is its surest, speediest destroyer—and chooses rather to become a Federalist, as he has always been a Sectionalist, is that any fault of ours? or does it mar the republican integrity of our position?

Man Hunting.
The following severe, but fully justifiable remarks are from the *Daily Commonwealth*. That admirable paper does not get thus warmed up through ordinary causes.

"We have given the particulars of the fugitive hunt at Niagara Falls. It has now been shown, and the Judge before whom that case was finally brought, has declared from the bench, that this is a scheme of soundness to kidnap a man on false pretensions. Patrick Sneed, the colored man in question, was accused of murder. But it appeared that this accusation was wholly and basely false! It was invented. The man is now free; but the slave catchers, those unscrupulous, soulless, God-forsaken villains, who make a business of taking jobs of this sort, are still prowling about the country. It appears that a brother-in-law of Sneed had been successfully kidnapped by means of the same lying pretense, and they certainly did their best in this case.

The rascals who were engaged in that infernal affair at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have published their version of it. They admit the main particulars, and acknowledge that the man they endeavored to take was too powerful for them even with hand-cuffs on. But they claim that he was not hit by their pistol shots, although people who dressed the man's wounds declared that he was hit. The only wonder to us, in this case, is that over-mustering indignation in the crowd who witnessed the outrageous conduct of those would-be assassins, did not impel men to tear the scoundrels in pieces. Even the devil's masterpiece, the fugitive slave bill, does not authorize assassination in that style.

It must be that those men who contrive these man-hunting scenes are stimulated with a fear that the fugitive slave bill will not work out its own damnation fast enough. They seem anxious to hurry the operation. We advise them to moderate their zeal, for that bill is sufficiently abominable to ensure its execution by public sentiment, without these extravagant displays of the diabolical spirit which produced it. It is one of the absolute certainties, that human nature and that bill cannot exist and operate together, anywhere, very long. The war between them is irreconcilable, and admits of neither peace nor truce. It is a war of extermination."

The State Temperance Convention, which has just closed its session in this city, may be regarded as in many respects one of the most important gatherings of the friends of a prohibitory law which was ever held in this State. Its sessions, throughout, have been marked by a full attendance of men and women from all parts of the State, evidently thoroughly interested on the great object for which they had assembled; to wit, the triumph of the Maine Law.

The discussions generally were conducted with an unusual degree of harmony and order, so that if "in union there is strength," it is certainly true that a powerful influence must be felt as the result of this Convention. With only one exception, during their discussion, there was a decided expression in favor of the resolutions which were finally adopted.—The remarks of the Hon. Mr. Storor of Cincinnati, Dr. Lees of England, and others, were directed to show the importance which is attached in other States and other countries, to the effort now making in the State of Massachusetts to sustain the present prohibitory law. The general tone of the addresses was of a practical character, and seemed to be the result of calm reflection and decided purpose. Among the plans proposed for carrying on the cause of temperance in the State, was one to raise a permanent fund, to be at the disposal of the State Central Committee.—*Boston Traveller.*

ALCOHOL IN ITS RELATION TO NUTRITION AND HUMAN LIFE.—Professor Youngins, in the second of a course of lectures on the above subject at Rev. H. W. Beecher's church, before a highly respectable and interested audience, after describing the composition of the human frame, and explaining the process of digestion, said that as the body was the theatre of constant change, and that the presence of water was essential to the manifestation of life in all beings, it was necessary to examine the effect of alcohol, which was antagonistic to its operations. Water was the first necessity of life, and the first question to examine was whether alcohol could be used as a substitute. He demonstrated that it could not; being a highly inflammable substance, it expelled the water, and thus as the latter was necessary to digestion it had the effect to produce dyspepsia, and opened the course to all sorts of diseases. Alcohol does not digest, neither does it pass from the body through the ordinary channel, but soaks through the coat of the stomach into the entire system. Its use tends to coagulate that which should remain in a liquid state, and thus establishes a class of changes that are not natural, and consequently injurious to health. After referring to the deleterious effects of the use of beer upon the London Draymen, and upon those generally who use alcohol in any form, he closed his address amid the approbation of the assemblage.

On the 19th, a cattle train passed over the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad which consisted of 125 cars, loaded with cattle and sheep.

Yellow Fever Intelligence.
J. O. Harris, an active member of the New Orleans Howard Association, arrived in New York on Friday. He says the fever had entirely disappeared from the district he had in charge, and thinks that if not fed by emigration it will disappear from the city before the first of next month. He still cautions people against returning until there is an entire cessation of cases. Up to the 8th inst., the Association had taken charge of about nine thousand cases, at a cost of from \$14 to \$15 each. The whole number of cases as far as ascertained is thirty-five thousand, and of deaths eight thousand five hundred. The Association has received \$90,000 in subscriptions through the country—\$13,000 less than the amount subscribed. There were fourteen deaths from fever in the 24 hours ending Friday morning.

The fever continues its ravages at Vicksburg. Among its victims are Rev. Mr. Patterson, Episcopal clergyman, and Rev. Mr. Rabennan, Catholic priest. It is also rising at Yazoo city. There were twenty-seven deaths of fever in Charleston last week. O. O. Wadsworth of Mobile, a native of Massachusetts, being of the number. At Mobile there were fourteen interments from fever on Thursday. Sad accounts continue to be received from the River coast, and great mortality prevails at Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, Miss. Delegates from the Howard Association are asking for nurses, and relief is readily forwarded in all directions.

From New Mexico.
Late advices have been received from New Mexico. Gov. Morriweather has been duly inaugurated. Mexican troops continue to arrive on the Rio Grande, and the American forces are being concentrated on the American frontier. The five companies which left New York in July had arrived at Santa Fe, under Gen. Garland, all in good health. An engagement is reported to have taken place between a party of two hundred Apache Indians and a company of frontier Americans, in the mountains near El Paso, in which eleven of the Americans were killed. The American Consul at El Paso has announced his belief that in the event of an attack on Mesilla by Gen. Garland and his forces, they would meet with very little, if any resistance.

The result of the election in Maine, so far as the people directly are concerned, is thus given by democratic authority, and if correct, and the democrats can pull together, they will control the government of the State.—Senate, 4 democrats, 3 whigs, 2 free soilers, 18 vacancies. House, 82 democrats, 64 whigs, 5 free soilers. Vote for Governor—Pillsbury, temperance democrat, 36,127; Crosby, whig, 27,399; Morrill, temperance democrat, 11,012; Holmes, free soil, 9,139.

The Russian, Prussian and Austrian Ministers have filed in the State Department a protest against the conduct of Capt. Ingraham. Russia and Prussia side with Austria against the United States. Secretary Marcy's views on this momentous matter are matured, and occupy upwards of 80 manuscript pages. It will be the grand document of the Administration, and will be spread before the public in a few days.—*Telegraphic Despatch.*

The rumor that England and France have united with the other European powers in a remonstrance against the conduct of Capt. Ingraham, is flatly contradicted in a Washington despatch to the New York papers.

RENTS IN NEW YORK.—We copy the following statement from a letter from New York, published in the National Intelligencer:

I am perfectly astonished at the rate of rents in this city. In some locations they are truly enormous, and every where are really exorbitant, compared with other cities. I know a single basement room, on Wall street, to reach which you must descend five or six steps from the foot-way, with a low ten-foot ceiling, and the room not more than thirty by twenty feet, which rents for \$6000 per annum. A lot twenty-five feet by seventy-five, as high up on Broadway as the corner of Fulton street, was recently leased for 21 years at \$1,500 per annum, at the end of which time the ground landlord is besides to have the building, which is now being erected on it, and which will cost \$20,000.

A building on Broadway, immediately adjoining Trinity church-yard, forty feet front and two hundred deep, opening on a side alley, and cut up into corridors and offices, brings an aggregate rent of \$60,000 per annum; and a gentleman who has built himself a splendid dwelling as high up on Broadway as the neighborhood of Union Square, at least two miles above the City Hall, says he plainly sees that he must be driven away in a few years by the encroachment of hotels, stores, and shops, and told me he had already been offered a rent of \$10,000 per annum for his house.

PERPETUAL THIRST.—Some years ago we gave a detailed account of the condition and appearance of a man who was then supposed to be the greatest drinker among men in America, if not on the globe. He is yet living, in excellent health, at the age of 58 years, and still remains in a state of perpetual thirst. The individual alluded to, is Mr. James Webb, of Fairhaven, Mass. Under every aspect in which the case may be examined, it is remarkable, and unparalleled in the annals of physiology. In early infancy, the quantity of water he consumed was so large as to astonish those who witnessed it. A development in size and weight of the body required a corresponding increase in the quantity of his aquatic potations. Under ordinary circumstances, three gallons of water is rather a short allowance for him, and it would be impossible, it seems, for him to live through a night with less than a pailful.—With this immense amount of cold water daily poured into the stomach, Mr. Webb has been in good health and spirits. We leave the statement of these curious facts, unembarrassed by comment, and simply ask of learned editorial friends the probable cause of this unsatisfied thirst.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

BOGUS DEEDS.—We are assured that there have been executed in this city, since last January, not less than two hundred deeds for lands located in the old Military Bounty Tract, Illinois, and purporting to be made by soldiers of the war of 1812, nearly all of which have been officially certified as acknowledged upon the oath of one person as subscribing witness—the makers in no case being produced before the commissioners. Of course, there is foul play somewhere, and the probability would seem to be, that a gang of scoundrels have conspired to forge these deeds in the name of soldiers who are known or presumed to be dead, and are intended to be sold to emigrants, or to squatters on the lands, or to those who may have settled there under tax-sale titles. Who can ferret out these rascals, if rascals indeed they be!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A meeting of Presidents and Directors of the railroads in the United States, will be held in Washington, in October, to prepare laws and measures to guard against accidents on railroads, and secure a uniform system of railroad regulations.

A private letter from Mexico states that Santa Anna was endeavoring to effect a forced loan of seven million millions from the clergy. He had succeeded in raising a large body of troops for his standing army, but was destitute of the means to support them.

Another and tragedy came off by playing with firearms, near Goshen, Ia., last week. A lady, named Price, 12 years of age, aimed a gun at a young lady, Miss Esther Faulkner, to terrify her for her own amusement, and supposing it would not go off, pulled the trigger and shot her through the heart.